

09-22-00

EK 287384 72105

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Washington, D.C. 20231

DOCKET NUMBER: AUS9-2000-0492-US1

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Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is the Patent Application of:

Inventors: Forman et. al.

For: Method and System for Screening Electronic Messages

Enclosed are:

☒ Patent Specification and Declaration11 sheets of drawing(s). informal☒ An assignment of the invention to International Business Machines Corporation (includes Recordation Form Cover Sheet).☐ A certified copy of a ☐ application.☐ Information Disclosure Statement, PTO 1449 and copies of references.

The filing fee has been calculated as shown below:

| For | Number Filed | Number Extra | Rate | Fee |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|----------|
| Basic Fee | | | | \$690.00 |
| Total Claims | 28 - 20 | 8 | x 18 = | \$144.00 |
| Indep. Claims | 4 - 3 | 1 | x 78 = | \$ 78.00 |
| MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENTED | | | x 260 = | \$ 0.00 |
| TOTAL | | | | \$912.00 |

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Respectfully submitted,

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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SCREENING ELECTRONIC MESSAGES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Technical Field:

5 The present invention is related generally to electronic messages transmitted from and to users of a data processing system, and more particularly, to screening of such messages.

2. Description of Related Art:

10 The proliferation of e-mail has had many beneficial effects, but has unfortunately had at least one negative side effect. That is, there has also been a proliferation in junk e-mail, also known as "spam," the receipt of which is often unwanted by a computer user. Not only is unwanted junk e-mail a nuisance to the recipient, but data processing resources which could be put to better use are devoted to processing the unwanted e-mail.

15 Furthermore, other types of electronic messages are also popular, such as "instant messaging" which is communicated in a somewhat different way than e-mail. Instant messaging has certain privacy features which tend to make this communication medium less subject to unwanted messages. For example, in some instant messaging systems a user limits whose instant messages the user will receive
20 by specific enumeration of authorized senders. It is nevertheless anticipated that unwanted electronic messages may rise to a burdensome level, even in communication media other than just e-mail. Therefore a need exists to reduce the burden on users who are targets of unwanted electronic messages, including e-mail,

and to discourage the sending of spam.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention addresses these needs by way of a method, system, apparatus and computer program product for screening electronic messages, wherein

5 a sentry (a.k.a. "screening agent," a.k.a. "screening tool") determines whether electronic messages to a receiver include respective passes from the receiver. Responsive to such a message having a pass, the receiver is notified about the message. Responsive to the message not having a pass, a notice for the sender is generated about a pass for the message. Ultimately the pass is generated and sent, on

10 behalf of the designated receiver of the message, to the sender. Unless the sender of the electronic message receives the pass which was returned to the sender by a screening agent for the designated receiver, and the sender returns the pass to the receiver, then the screening agent discards the message and the receiver will not ever be burdened with the message. Thus, if the sender's message has an invalid

15 electronic message reply address, as is frequently the case for mass marketing senders, the sender will never receive the pass, and the receiver's screening agent will discard the message. Both the pass generation and sender notification may be without regard for the identity of the sender. That is, responsive to every message for which the screening agent has not already generated a pass, the recipient's screening agent

20 automatically generates a pass and sender notification. Therefore, no significant burden is placed on the designated recipient even to merely set up rules for screening messages.

It is an advantage of the invention that unless the sender of a first electronic

message obtains a pass and returns it to the designated receiver, then the screening agent for the receiver may discard the first message and the designated receiver will not ever be burdened with the message. In addition, it is an advantage that the invention will discourage the use of invalid reply addresses, such as is widely done by mass marketing agents. This will tend to improve the ability of a recipient of unwanted e-mail to determine who is the sender of the e-mail, thereby providing the recipient more avenues for counteraction, which will tend to reduce unwanted messages.

In a feature of the above described embodiment, the designated recipient's screening agent automatically generates a notification for the sender, which may include automatically generating a pass and automatically sending the pass to the sender. It is an advantage of these features that for the designated recipient of an electronic message, the message screening is transparent, placing no significant burden on the designated recipient to screen messages one-by-one, i.e., on a case by case basis.

These and other advantages of the invention will be further apparent from the following drawings and detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The novel features believed characteristic of the invention are set forth in the appended claims. The invention itself, however, as well as a preferred mode of use, further objectives and advantages thereof, will best be understood by reference to the following detailed description of an illustrative embodiment when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 illustrates sequences of three messages, according to an embodiment.

Figure 2 illustrates an embodiment of the sentry, including a pass detection agent, a notification agent, and a forwarding agent.

Figure 3 illustrates details of the pass detection agent.

5 Figure 4 illustrates details of the notification agent.

Figure 5 illustrates, in block diagram form, a data processing system for implementing the disclosed embodiment.

Figure 6 shows an alternative aspect of how the body of a message is handled.

Figure 7 shows details for notifying a sender about a pass.

10 Figure 8 shows details for pass detection.

Figure 9 illustrates details of forwarding to a receiver a message having a pass.

Figure 10 illustrates an alternative for notifying a sender about a pass.

Figure 11 illustrates another alternative for notifying a sender about a pass.

15 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

Referring now to Figure 1, a plurality of sequences of messages are illustrated, according to an embodiment of the invention. The plurality of first messages, 130.1 through 130.N, are from a corresponding plurality of senders 110.1 through 110.N, and are all addressed to a single designated receiver 120. For each of the first
20 messages, 130.1 through 130.N, the receiver's screening agent 160 generates corresponding second messages, that is, reply messages, 140.1 through 140.N. For each of the second messages, 140.1 through 140.N, the sender's, 110.1 through 110.N, may generate corresponding third messages, 150.1 through 150.N, back to the designated receiver 120. Although N third messages, 150.1 through 150.N, are shown
25 in Figure 1, it should be understood there will only be N third messages generated and

returned to the designated receiver 120, if all N senders, 110.1 through 110.N, used a valid reply address in corresponding first messages, 130.1 through 130.N, and then responded to the second messages, 140.1 through 140.N, as will be further appreciated from the following, more detailed description of one of the sequences of first, second and third messages.

The first sequence of first, second, and third messages, 130.1, 140.1 and 150.1 respectively, is now described. Since this description of the sequence of three messages could equally apply to any of the sequences 1 through N, and for convenience, this description will omit reference to the sequence number "1" and simply refer to "first message 130," "second message 140," "third message 150," and "sender 110" although it should be understood that the description is literally of first message 130.1, second message 140.1, third message 150.1 and sender 110.1.

The first message, message 130, is from a sender 110. The sender has a reply address "a@xyz.com." The designated receiver 120 has a reply address "b@uvw.com." Thus, the first message has a send address of "b @ uvw.com," and a reply address of "a@xyz.com."

Responsive to the first message, the designated receiver's screening agent 160 parses the send address, that is, "b@uvw.com," and responsive to determining that the send address does not include a valid pass , generates a second message, message 140. Since the second message is from the receiver's screening agent for the designated receiver of the first message, to the sender of the first message, the second message has a send address of "a @ xyz.com. " However, the reply address, instead of saying "b@uvw.com," has a "." added after the "b" and a string of alphanumeric

characters, represented in Figure 1 as "<pass>," inserted between the "." and the "@."

The "." serves as a delimiter, and is merely to simplify parsing of the reply address, which will be later described. It should be understood that another symbol could be substituted for the "." or the "." could be omitted. For example, the pass may be a

5 predetermined number of characters, so that it may be parsed as that predetermined number of characters in the address which are immediately to the left of the "@."

Included in the message 140 is an indication to sender 110 that the sender should generate another message, that is, the third message 150, which uses the reply address from the second message 140 as the send address for the third message. This
10 reply address from the second message 140 is the reply address, previously described, having the pass embedded therein.

When the receiver's screening agent 160 receives the third message 150, the screening agent parses the send address to extract the pass, and further processing is done to determine whether the message 150 is forwarded to the designated receiver
15 120, as will be further described in the following.

Referring now to Figure 2, an algorithm is shown, in flow chart format, which illustrates an embodiment for sentry 160. The algorithm begins at block 210. Next, a message is intercepted by the designated receiver's intercepting agent 220. Next, a pass detection agent 230 gets the message from agent 220 and determines whether the
20 incoming message has a valid pass for the designated receiver. If the message has a valid pass, then agent 230 gives the message to forwarding agent 240, which forwards the message to the designated receiver, or at least notifies the receiver of the message. If the message does not have a valid pass, then agent 230 gives the message to a

notification agent 250, which generates a pass and a notice about the pass to the sender . Notifying the sender, in the illustration of Figure 1, includes automatically sending the second message to the sender, with the pass embedded in the reply address of the second message, and indicating to the sender that the sender should

5 re-send to the altered reply address.

It should be understood in connection with the above, that in the embodiment, the receiver's screening agent 160 is not selective in responding to messages which it receives. That is, the receiver's screening agent automatically examines every message which it receives for a valid pass, and, if the message does not have a valid

10 pass - that is, a pass which the screening agent itself generated earlier - the screening agent automatically generates the pass every time, and notifies the sender of the pass.

Referring now to Figure 4, details are shown of Figure 2, notification agent 250, which concerns generating a pass and notice to the sender, for example, the sender of a first message, i.e. "msg. 1." For example, the first message may be

15 message 130.1 of Figure 1, which is shown in more detail in Figure 7.

In step 410 of Figure 4, the reply address of the incoming message is determined. In the example of Figure 7, the reply address 705 is "a@xyz.com."

Next, in step 420 of Figure 4, a pass is generated. As shown in Figure 7, the pass 725 indicates the reply address 705 as the address for an authorized sender, and

20 indicates an expiration time 720 after which the pass will no longer be valid. Thus, before it is encrypted, the pass character string would look like this for example, "a@xyz.com,2000-08-31,11:00AM."

Next, in step 430, the pass is encrypted. That is, in Figure 7 for example, the

un-encrypted character string 725, " a@xyz.com,2000-08-31,11:00AM," is transformed using some well-known encryption technique into an unintelligible string 730.

Next, in step 440 of Figure 4, the encrypted pass is embedded in the reply address for the message. Thus, for the example in Figure 7, the send address 710 in message 130.1 is combined with the pass 730 to provide the reply address 745 for message 140.1 .

Referring now to Figure 3, details are shown of Figure 2, pass detection agent 230. For an incoming message a send address is first parsed, as shown in step 310. For example, see Figure 8, which shows message 150.1 from Figure 1 in more detail. The send address 808 from the message 150.1 is parsed by the sentry 160. Characters between the first ". " and the " @" are extracted by the parsing. These characters represent, in encrypted form, a possible valid pass 730.

Next, in Figure 3, at step 315 a determination is made whether any characters were found by the parsing which might qualify as a valid pass. If no possibly qualifying characters are found, then the agent 230 branches to 370, and an indication is returned that the incoming message does not have a valid pass. For example, if the incoming message is message 130.1 of Figure 1, this "no valid pass" indication would apply, since the message does not even have a delimiter "." to the left of the "@" character, and therefore also has no other characters (represented herein generically by "<pass>") between a "." delimiter and the "@" character.

Next, at step 320 of Figure 3, if characters possibly qualifying as a pass are found, they are decrypted. For example, for message 150.1 in Figure 8 the pass

detection agent 230 converts encrypted pass 730 to decrypted pass 815.

Then, at step 330 of Figure 3, the decrypted characters are analyzed and further parsed, to determine an indicated sender and time limit. For the example of message 150.1 in Figure 8, decrypted pass 815 is parsed into an indicated sender 820 and indicated time 825.

Next, at step 340 of Figure 3, the reply address of the message is compared to the sender and time limit indications from the decrypted characters. In the example of Figure 8, the reply address 805 of message 150.1, i.e., "a@xyz.com," is compared to the indicated sender 820, also "a@xyz.com." If the sender indicated does not match the reply address, then, the pass detection agent 230 in Figure 3, at 370, passes an indication to notification agent 250 that the incoming message does not have a valid pass. If the sender indicated by the pass does match the reply address, as it does in the example of Figure 8, then, at block 350 in Figure 3, the time indicated by the pass is compared to the current time, as shown in Figure 8, wherein indicated time 825 is compared to current time 830.

If the time limit has been exceeded, then, at block 370, the pass detection agent 230 passes the indication that there is no valid pass to notification agent 250. If the time limit indicated by the pass has not been exceeded, then, in Figure 3 at block 360, the agent 230 passes an indication to forwarding agent that the incoming message has a valid pass.

For a message having a valid pass, such as third message 150.1 as shown in Figure 8, the message is forwarded to the designated receiver by forwarding agent 240 in Figure 2. Details of this are shown in Figure 9.

Since there is no user in the system which has an actual address like send address 808 in Figure 8, to notify the user a mechanism is included to recognize the send address of the message 150.1. That is, the sentry 160 interacts with conventional features of an e-mail server to identify the recipient of the third message 150.

5 According to the embodiment shown in Figure 9, the forwarding agent 240 parses the send address 808 of incoming message 150.1 to remove the pass 730 therefrom. The resulting address 910 indicates an intended recipient. The agent 240 compares this address 910 with the e-mail database of users. If there is a user 120 which matches address 910, then, responsive to an indication, as described in connection with
10 Figures 3 and 8, that the pass for message 150.1 is valid, the agent 240 forwards the message 150.1 to the user 120.

In an alternative embodiment, in connection with sending a message such as message 140.1 in Figure 7, the agent 240 causes a user name corresponding to reply address 745 in Figure 7 be added to a database of valid e-mail addresses, so that when
15 a message such as message 150.1 in Figure 8 is received, the send address 808 corresponds to the user name that was added when the notification agent 250 sent message 140.1, and the user name is recognized.

Referring now to Figure 6, an alternative aspect of the embodiment is illustrated. In the alternative, the original message from the sender 610, includes body
20 610, but the second message 640 does not include the body 610. The notification agent 250 of the sentry 160 inserts a notice 615 in the second message 640, and strips out the body 610 of the first message 630, and saves it for possible later use for the forwarding agent 240. Then, if the sentry 160 receives third message 650

corresponding to second message 640, the forwarding agent 240 of the sentry 160 combines body 610 with message 650 before forwarding the combined message 651 to the designated recipient 120, if the third message 650 has a valid pass.

Referring now to Figure 10, an alternative embodiment is shown, in contrast to Figure 7, wherein the e-mail message 140.1, which notifies of the pass 730, points to an attachment 1010 which contains the pass 730, instead of embedding the pass 730 in a reply address 745 of an e-mail message as was shown in Figure 7.

Referring now to Figure 11, an alternative embodiment is shown, also in contrast to Figure 7, wherein the e-mail message 140.1, which notifies of the pass 730, points to a web site 1110 which contains the pass 730.

With reference now to Figure 5, a block diagram of a data processing system in which the present invention may be implemented is illustrated. Data processing system 500 employs a peripheral component interconnect (PCI) local bus architecture. Although the depicted example employs a PCI bus, other bus architectures, such as Micro Channel and ISA, may be used. Processor 502 and main memory 504 are connected to PCI local bus 506 through PCI bridge 508. PCI bridge 508 may also include an integrated memory controller and cache memory for processor 502. Additional connections to PCI local bus 506 may be made through direct component interconnection or through add-in boards. In the depicted example, local area network (LAN) adapter 510, SCSI host bus adapter 512, and expansion bus interface 514 are connected to PCI local bus 506 by direct component connection. In contrast, audio adapter 516, graphics adapter 518, and audio/video adapter (A/V) 519 are connected to PCI local bus 506 by add-in boards inserted into expansion slots.

Expansion bus interface 514 provides a connection for a keyboard and mouse adapter 520, modem 522, and additional memory 524. In the depicted example, SCSI host bus adapter 512 provides a connection for hard disk drive 526, tape drive 528, CD-ROM drive 530, and digital video disc read only memory drive (DVD-ROM) 532. Typical PCI local bus implementations will support three or four PCI expansion slots or add-in connectors.

An operating system runs on processor 502 and is used to coordinate and provide control of various components within data processing system 500 in Figure 5. The operating system may be a commercially available operating system, such as OS/2, which is available from International Business Machines Corporation. "OS/2" is a trademark of International Business Machines Corporation. An object oriented programming system, such as Java, may run in conjunction with the operating system, providing calls to the operating system from Java programs or applications executing on data processing system 500. Instructions for the operating system, the object-oriented operating system, and applications or programs are located on a storage device, such as hard disk drive 526, and may be loaded into main memory 504 for execution by processor 502.

Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the hardware in Figure 5 may vary depending on the implementation. For example, other peripheral devices, such as optical disk drives and the like, may be used in addition to or in place of the hardware depicted in Figure 5. The depicted example is not meant to imply architectural limitations with respect to the present invention. For example, the processes of the present invention may be applied to multiprocessor data processing

systems.

Although the present invention has been described primarily with reference to e-mail communications ones skilled in the art will recognize that the present invention may be applied to create other types of electronic communications. For example, the present invention may be applied to instant messaging over the Internet, and to calls over telephone networks, and by pager or radio.

Also, according to the embodiment shown in the Figures, the pass is generated automatically, and without intentional delay, in response to receipt of every message received by the sentry which does not have a pass. It should be understood that an alternative embodiment within the scope of the invention includes generating the pass after notifying the sender that the sender's message needs a pass, and may include generating the pass only after the sender takes some action to obtain the pass, such as accessing a web page, sending another e-mail message or instant message, etc.

It is important also to note that while the present invention has been described in the context of a fully functioning data processing system, those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that the processes of the present invention are capable of being distributed in the form of a computer readable medium of instructions and a variety of forms and that the present invention applies equally regardless of the particular type of signal bearing media actually used to carry out the distribution. Examples of computer readable media include recordable-type media such a floppy disc, a hard disk drive, a RAM, and CD-ROMs and transmission-type media such as digital and analog communications links.

The description of the present embodiment has been presented for purposes of

5

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

1. A method for screening electronic messages, comprising the steps of:
determining, for a designated receiver of a first electronic message from a
5 sender, whether the electronic message includes a pass from the receiver;
forwarding the first electronic message to the receiver, responsive to the
message having the pass; and
generating a notice to the sender, responsive to the message not having the
pass, including information requesting the sender to return, to an indicated address, a
10 pass for the first electronic message .

2. The method of claim 1, wherein there are a plurality of first electronic
messages and the method comprises the step of:
intercepting the first electronic messages by a screening agent for the
15 designated receiver; and
performing steps a), b) and c) for each one of the respective first messages.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the first electronic messages have
respective reply addresses, and the method comprises the step of:
20 sending the respective passes to the respective senders at the reply addresses
of the respective electronic messages.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the sending includes concatenating at least a portion of such a pass to a reply address of a second electronic message.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the sending includes sending at least
5 portion of such a pass in an attachment to a second electronic message

6. The method of claim 2, wherein such a notice includes a reference which points to a source for the pass.

10 7. The method of claim 6, wherein the source includes a web page.

8. A computer program product in a computer readable media for use in a data processing system for screening electronic messages, the computer program product comprising:

first instructions for determining, for a designated receiver of a first electronic message from a sender, whether the electronic message includes a pass from the receiver;

second instructions for forwarding the first electronic message to the receiver, responsive to the message having the pass; and

third instructions for generating a notice to the sender, responsive to the message not having the pass, including information requesting the sender to return, to an indicated address, a pass for the first electronic message.

9. The computer program product of claim 8, wherein there are a plurality of first electronic messages, and the computer program product comprises:

fourth instructions for intercepting the first electronic messages for the designated receiver, wherein the first, second and third instructions are executed for each one of the respective first electronic messages.

10. The computer program product of claim 9, wherein the first electronic messages have respective reply addresses, and the computer program product comprises:

fifth instructions for sending the respective passes to the respective senders at the reply addresses of the respective electronic messages.

11. The computer program product of claim 10, wherein the sending includes concatenating at least a portion of such a pass to a reply address of a second electronic message.

5

12. The computer program product of claim 10, wherein the sending includes sending at least portion of such a pass in an attachment to a second electronic message

13. The computer program product of claim 9, wherein such a notice includes
10 a reference which points to a source for the pass.

14. The computer program product of claim 13, wherein the source includes a
web page.

15

15. A system for screening electronic messages, comprising:

first means for determining, for a designated receiver of a first electronic message from a sender, whether the electronic message includes a pass from the receiver;

5 second means for forwarding the first electronic message to the receiver, responsive to the message having the pass; and

third means for generating a notice to the sender, responsive to the message not having the pass, including information requesting the sender to return, to an indicated address, a pass for the first electronic message.

10

16. The system of claim 15, wherein there are a plurality of first electronic messages and the system comprises:

fourth means for intercepting the first electronic messages by a screening agent for the designated receiver, wherein for each one of the respective first
15 electronic messages the first means determines, for a designated receiver of the respective one of the first electronic messages, whether the electronic message includes a pass from the receiver, the second means forwards the electronic message to the receiver, responsive to the message having the pass, and the third means generates a notice to a sender of the message, responsive to the message not having
20 the pass, wherein the notice includes information to advise the sender to return, to an indicated address, a pass for the electronic message generated on behalf of the designated receiver.

17. The system of claim 16, wherein the first electronic messages have respective reply addresses, and the system comprises:

means for sending the respective passes to the respective senders at the reply addresses of the respective electronic messages.

5

18. The system of claim 17, wherein the sending means includes means for concatenating at least a portion of such a pass to a reply address of a second electronic message.

10

19. The system of claim 17, wherein the sending means includes means for sending at least portion of such a pass in an attachment to a second electronic message

20. The system of claim 16, wherein such a notice includes a reference which points to a source for the pass.

15

21. The system of claim 20, wherein the source includes a web page.

22. An apparatus for screening electronic messages, comprising:

a pass detection agent that determines, for a designated receiver of a first electronic message from a sender, whether the electronic message includes a pass from the receiver;

5 a forwarding agent, in communication with the pass detection agent, that forwards the first electronic message to the receiver, responsive to an indication by the pass detection agent that the message has the pass; and

a notification agent, in communication with the pass detection agent, that generates a notice to the sender, responsive to an indication by the pass detection
10 agent that the message does not have the pass, including information requesting the sender to return, to an indicated address, a pass for the first electronic message.

23. The apparatus of claim 22, wherein there are a plurality of first electronic messages and the apparatus comprises:

15 an intercepting agent, in communication with the pass detection agent, for intercepting the first electronic messages for the designated receiver, wherein for each one of the respective first electronic messages the pass detection agent determines, for a designated receiver of the respective one of the first electronic messages, whether the electronic message includes a pass from the receiver, the forwarding agent
20 forwards the electronic message to the receiver, responsive to the message having the pass, and the notification agent generates a notice to a sender of the message, responsive to the message not having the pass, the notice including information requesting the sender to return, to an indicated address, a pass for the electronic

message.

24. The apparatus of claim 23, wherein the first electronic messages have
respective reply addresses, and the notification agent sends the respective passes to
5 the respective senders at the reply addresses of the respective electronic messages.

25. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein the notification agent concatenates at
least a portion of such a pass to a reply address of a second electronic message.

10 26. The apparatus of claim 25, wherein the notification agent sends at least
portion of such a pass in an attachment to a second electronic message

27. The apparatus of claim 24, wherein such a notice includes a reference
which points to a source for the pass.

15

28. The apparatus of claim 27, wherein the source includes a web page.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A method, system, apparatus and computer program product are disclosed for screening electronic messages, wherein a sentry determines whether electronic messages to a receiver include respective passes from the receiver. Responsive to such a message having a pass, the receiver is notified about the message. Responsive to the message not having a pass, a notice for the sender is generated about a pass for the message. Ultimately the pass is generated and sent, on behalf of the designated receiver of the message, to the sender. Unless the sender of the electronic message receives the pass which was returned to the sender by a screening agent for the designated receiver, and the sender returns the pass to the receiver, then the screening agent discards the message and the receiver will not ever be burdened with the message. Thus, if the sender's message has an invalid electronic message reply address, as is frequently the case for mass marketing senders, the sender will never receive the pass, and the receiver's screening agent will discard the message. Both the pass generation and sender notification may be without regard for the identity of the sender. That is, responsive to every message for which the screening agent has not already generated a pass, the recipient's screening agent automatically generates a pass and sender notification. Therefore, no significant burden is placed on the designated recipient even to merely set up rules for screening messages.

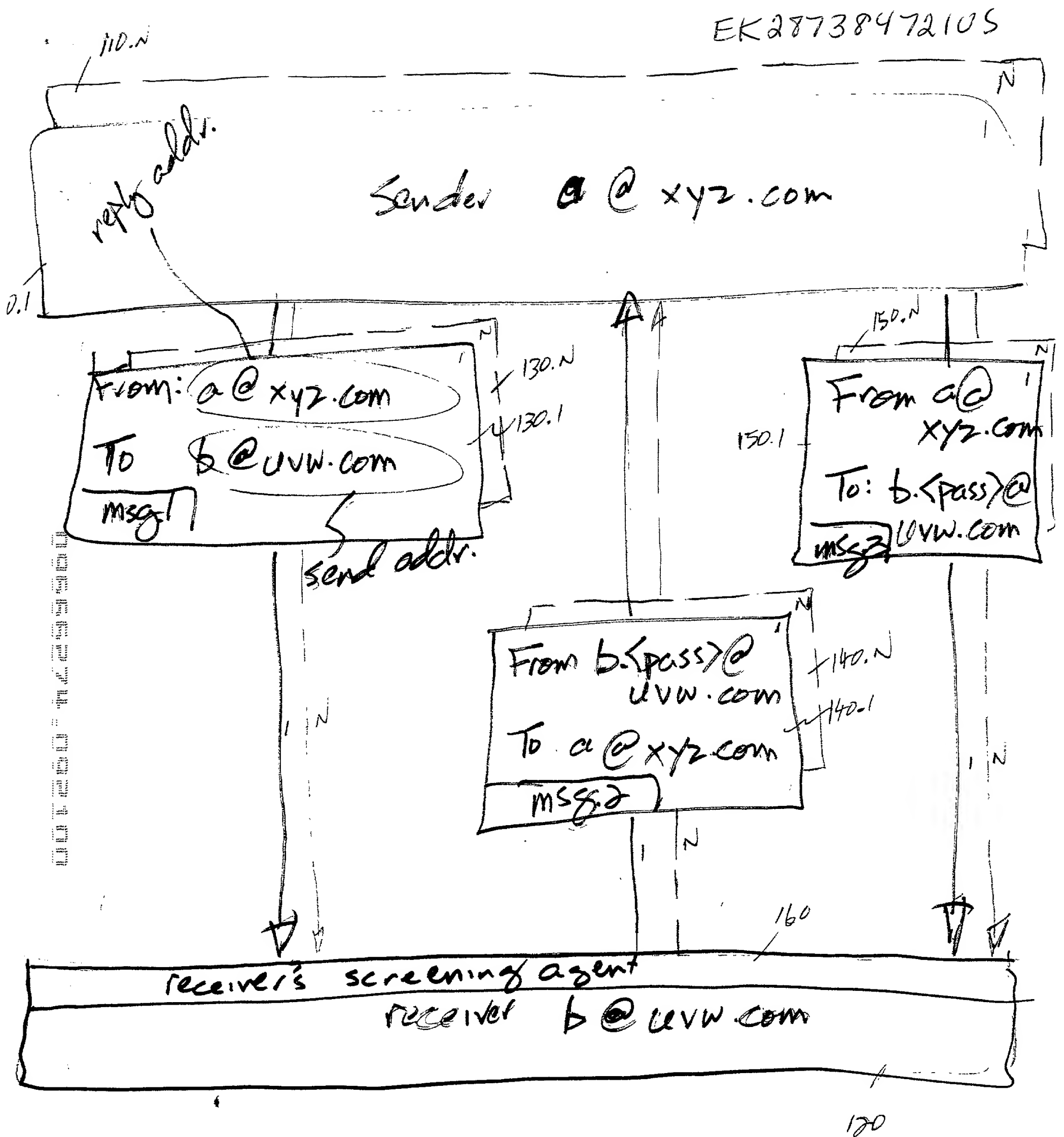
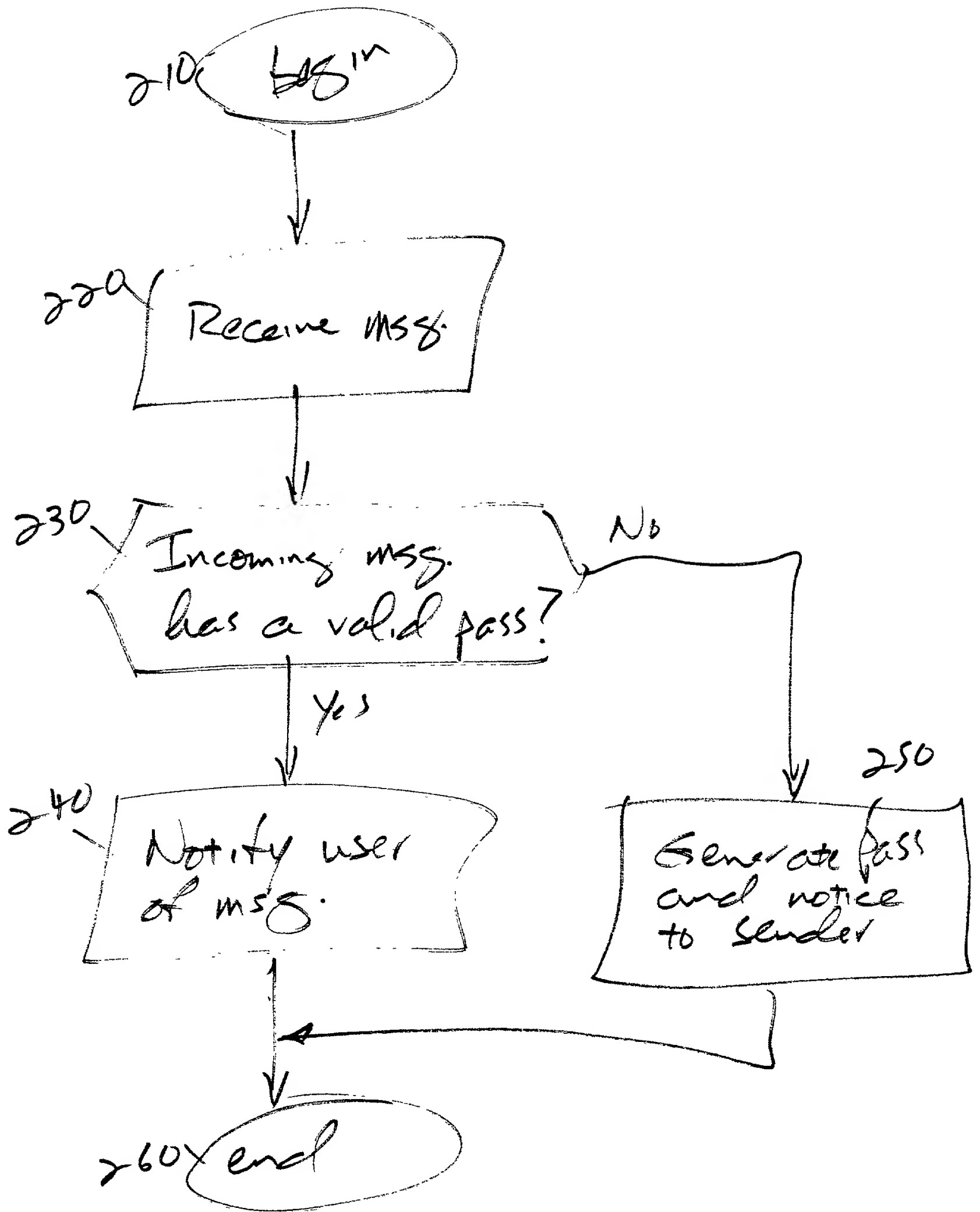


FIG. 1

sh+ 1 / 11

AES 9-2000-0492-US1



skt2 / 11

FK.2

AUS9-2000-0492-US1

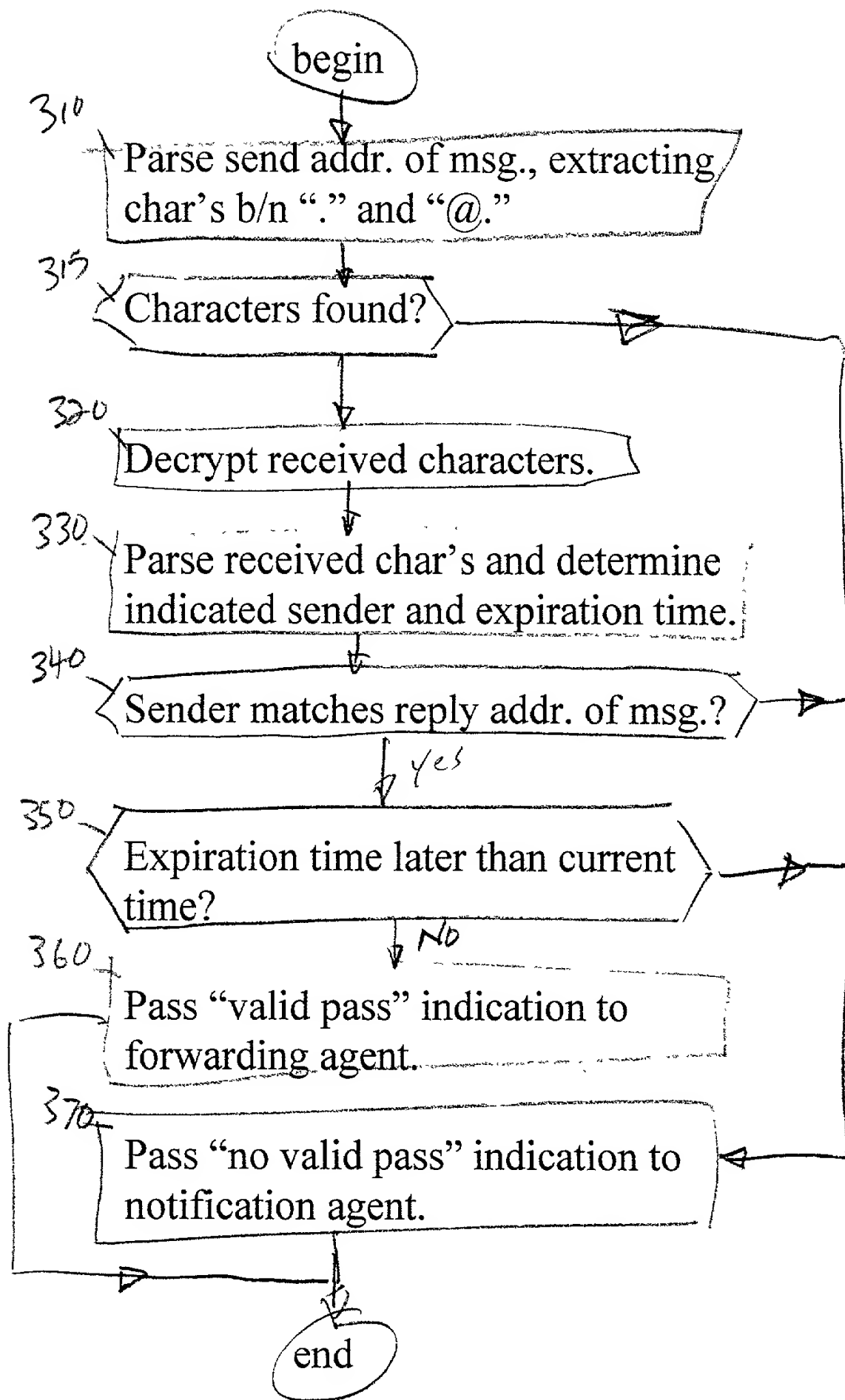


FIGURE 3

shT 3/11

AUS 9-2000-0492 - US 1

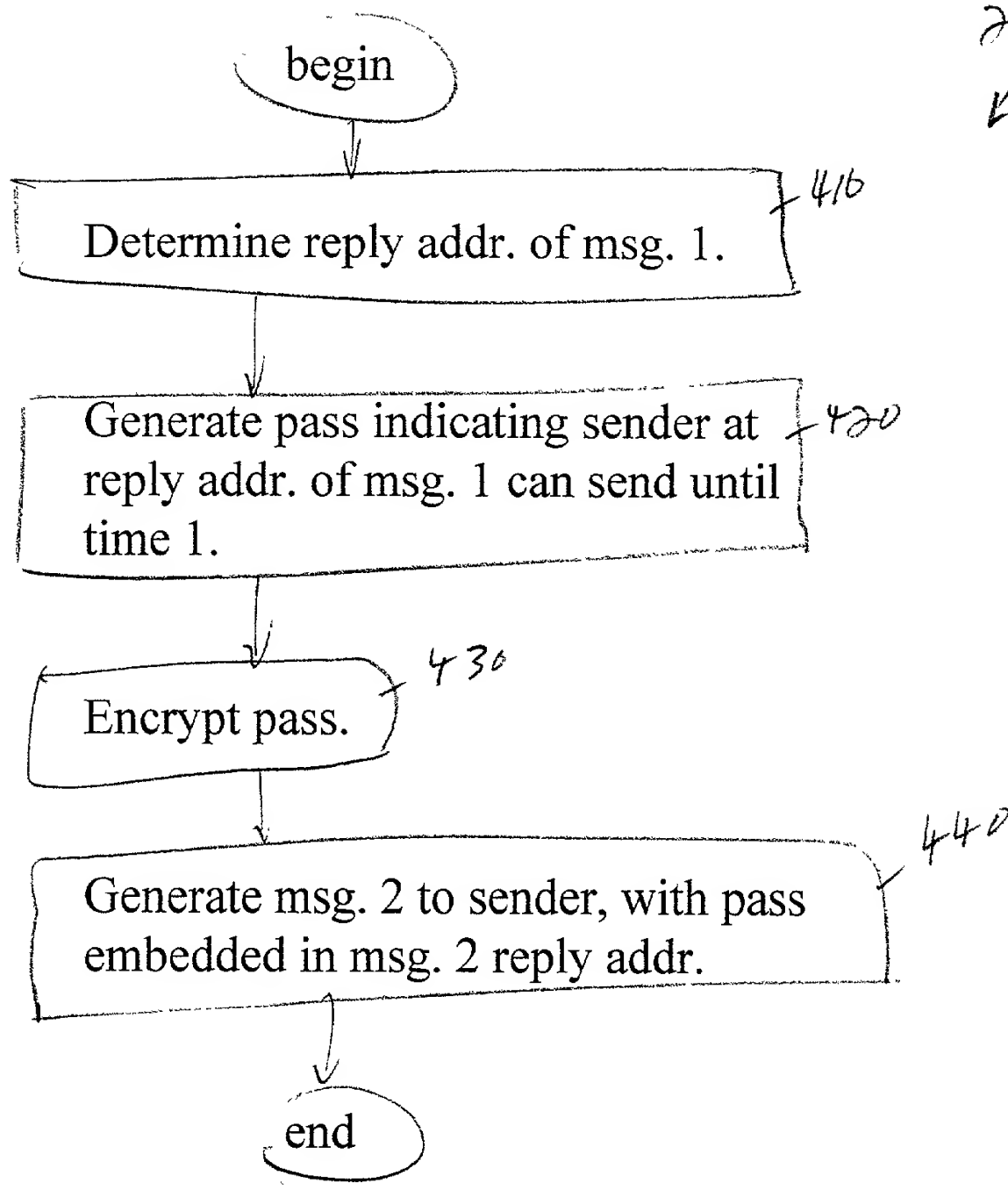
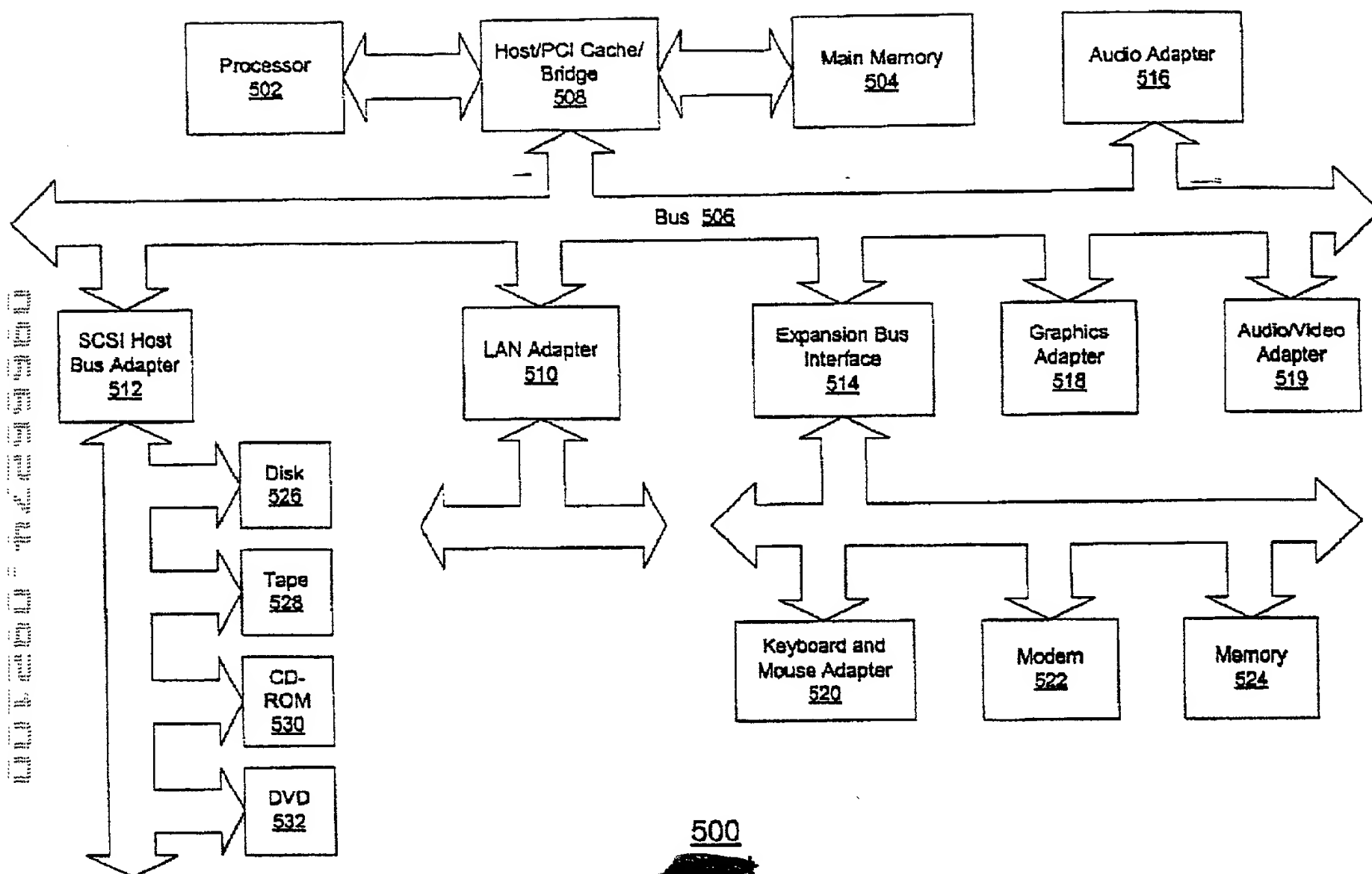


FIGURE 4



500
Figure 5

~~AUSG-2000-0408-BST~~

~~5/11~~
 AUSG-2000-0492

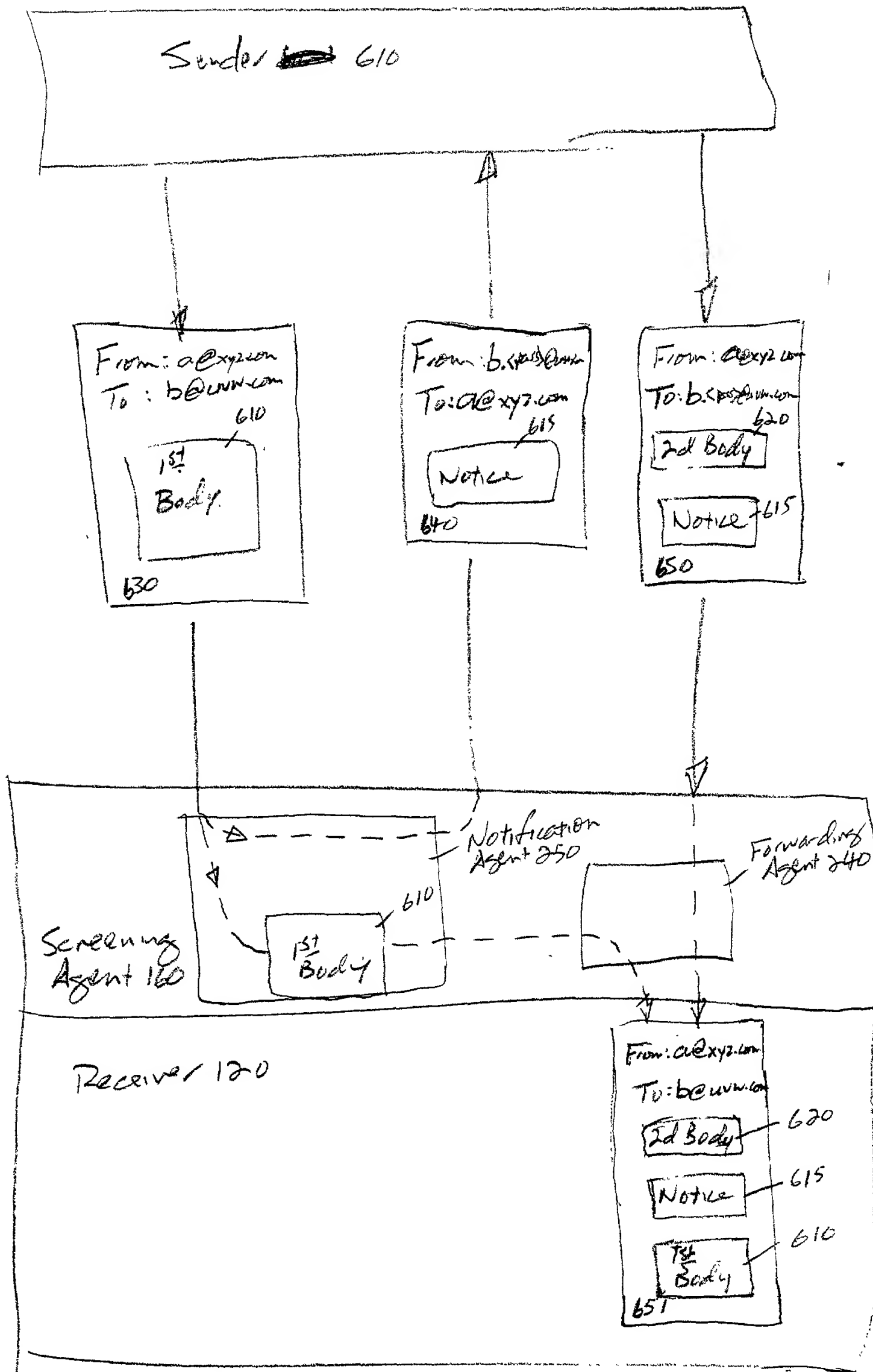


FIGURE 6

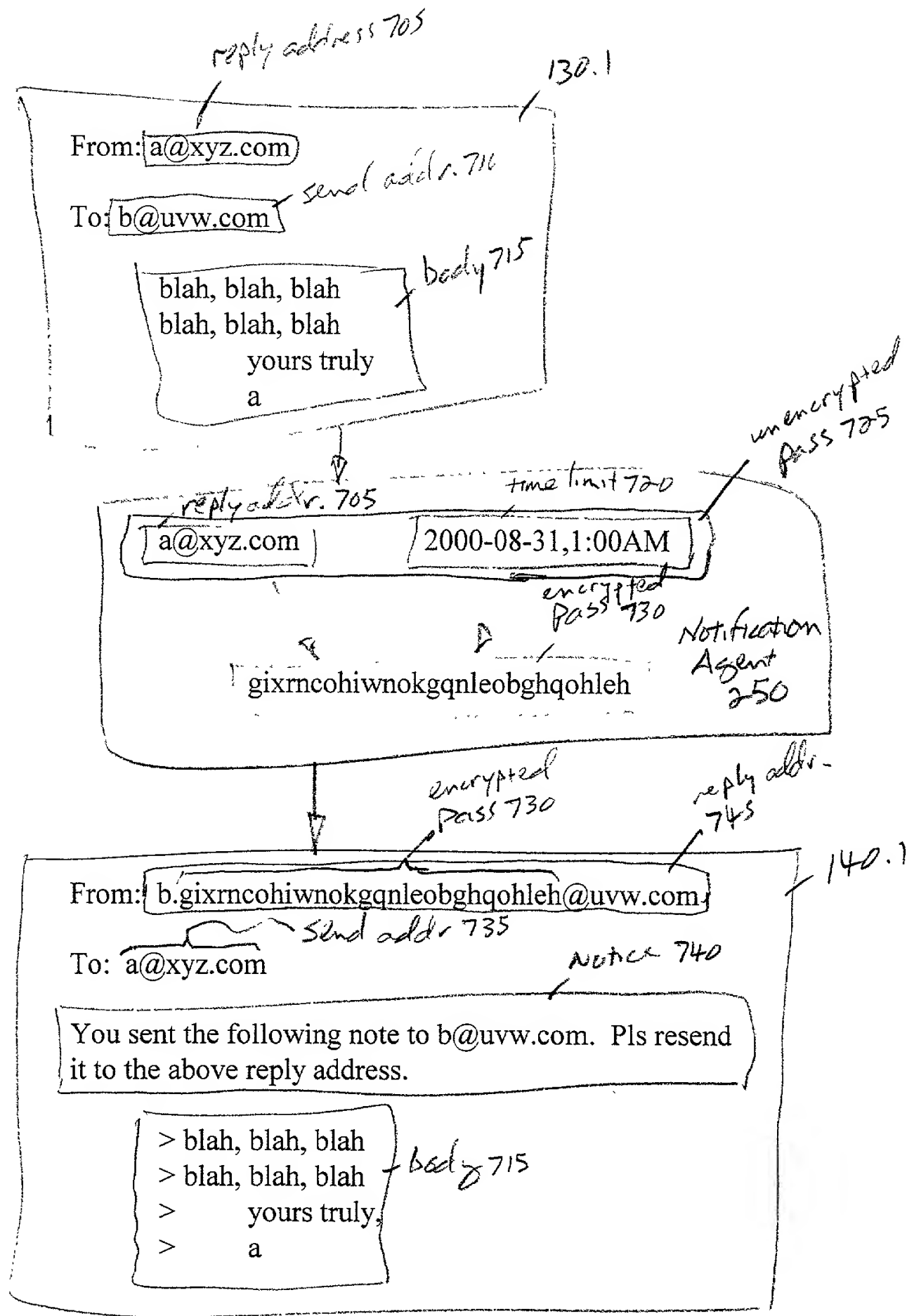


Figure 7

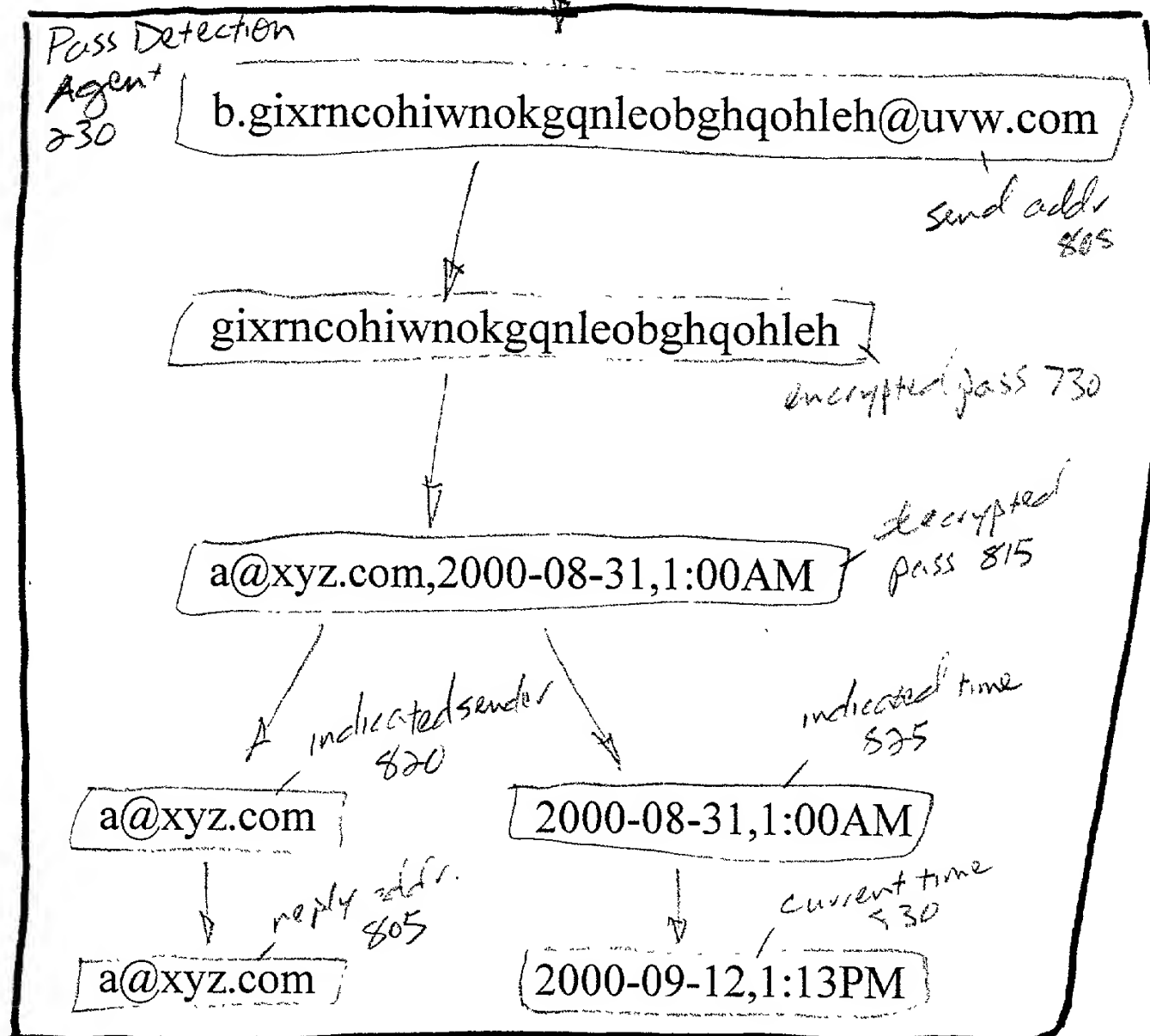
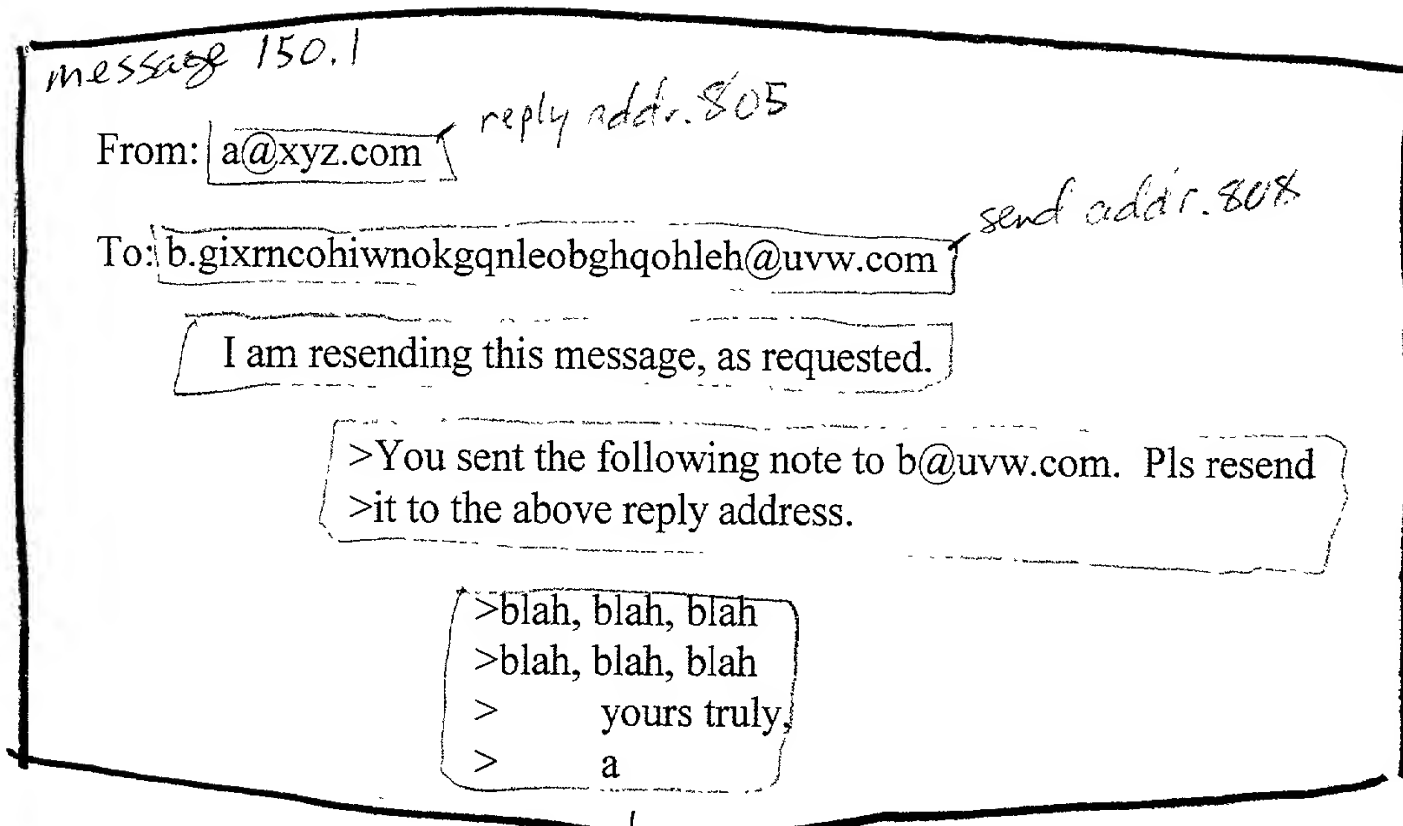


Figure 8

From: a@xyz.com

To: b.gixrncohiwnokgqnleobghqohleh@uvw.com

I am resending this message, as requested.

>You sent the following note to b@uvw.com. Pls resend
>it to the above reply address.

>blah, blah, blah
>blah, blah, blah
> yours truly,
> a

message 1501

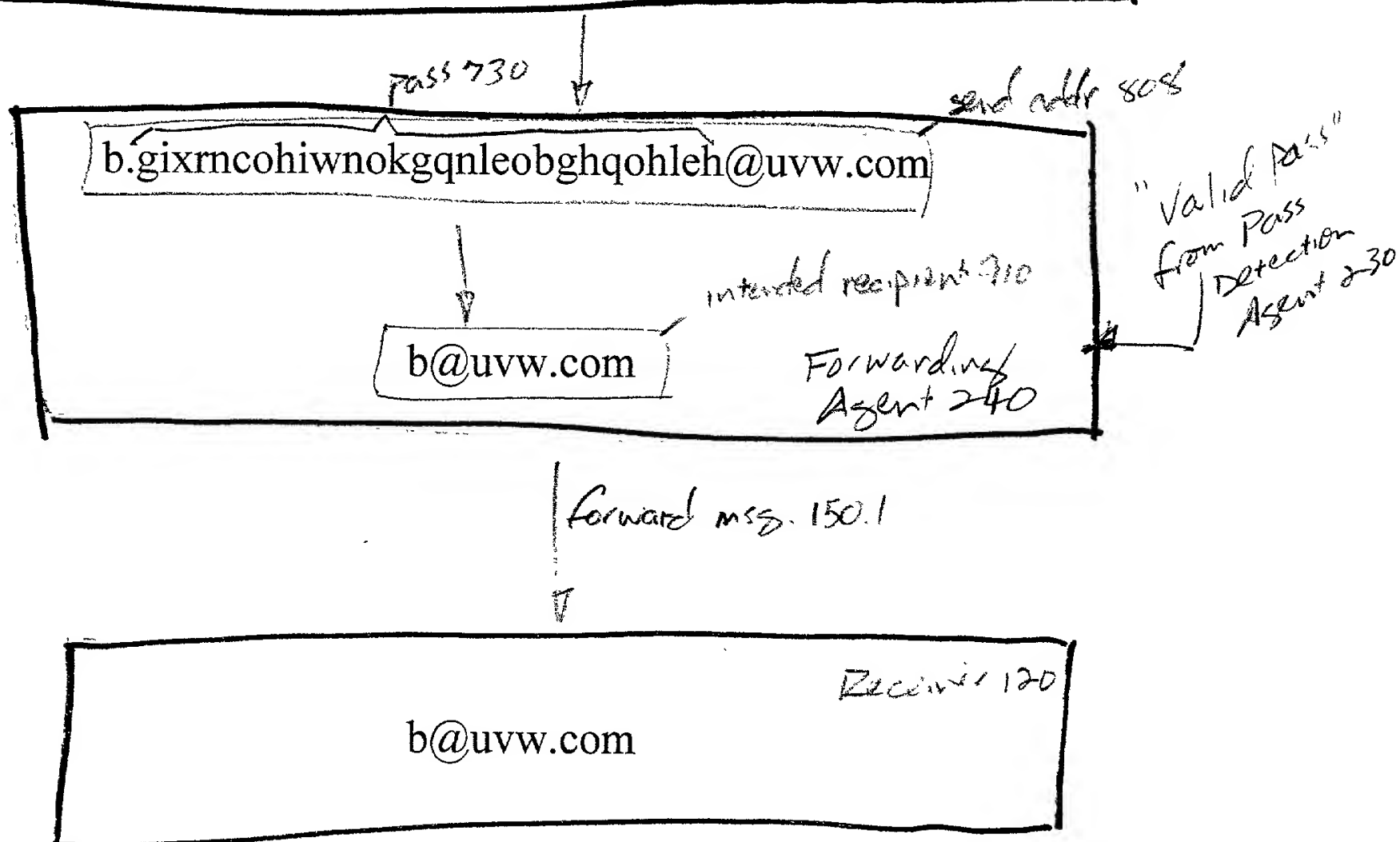


Figure 9

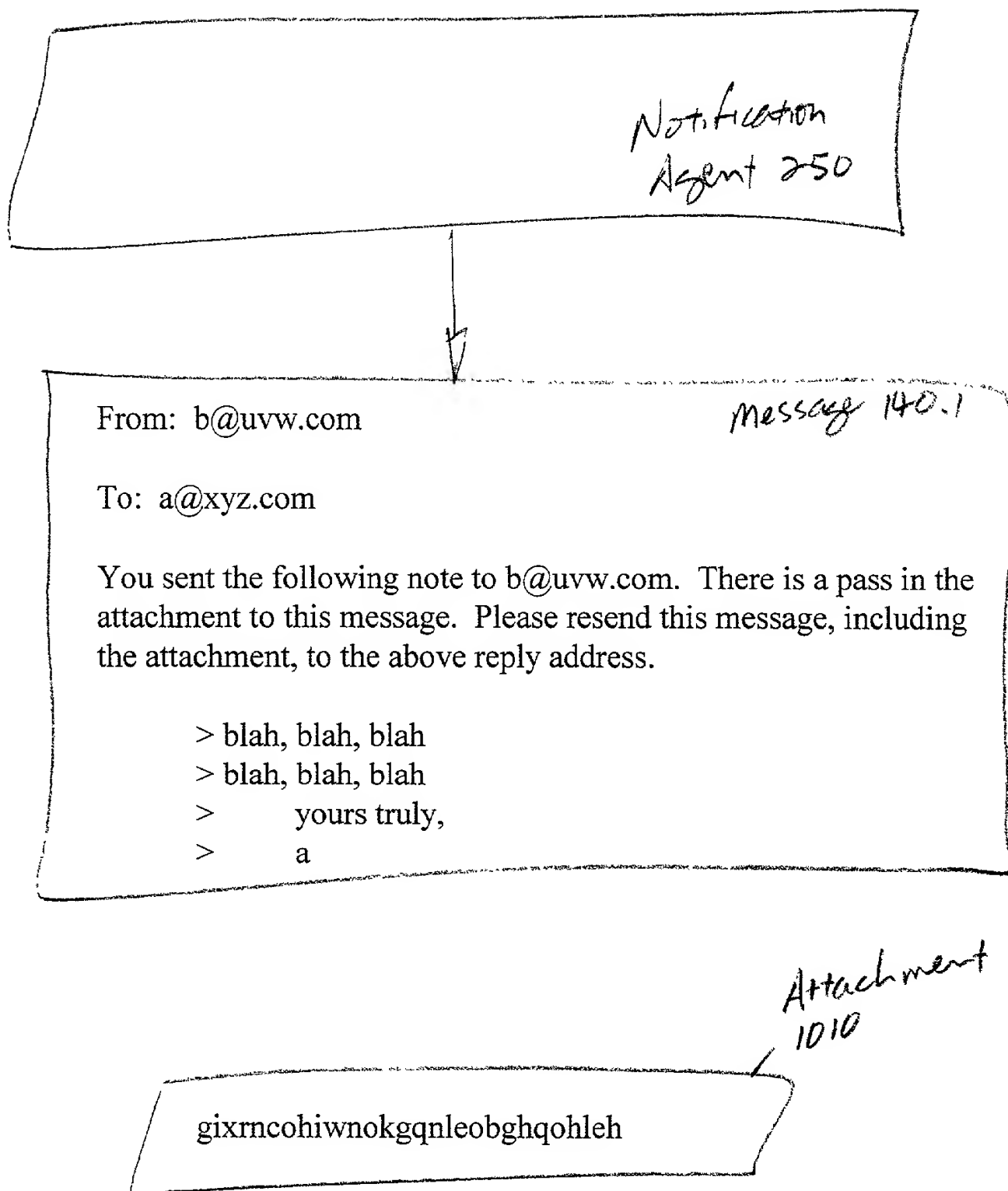


Figure 10

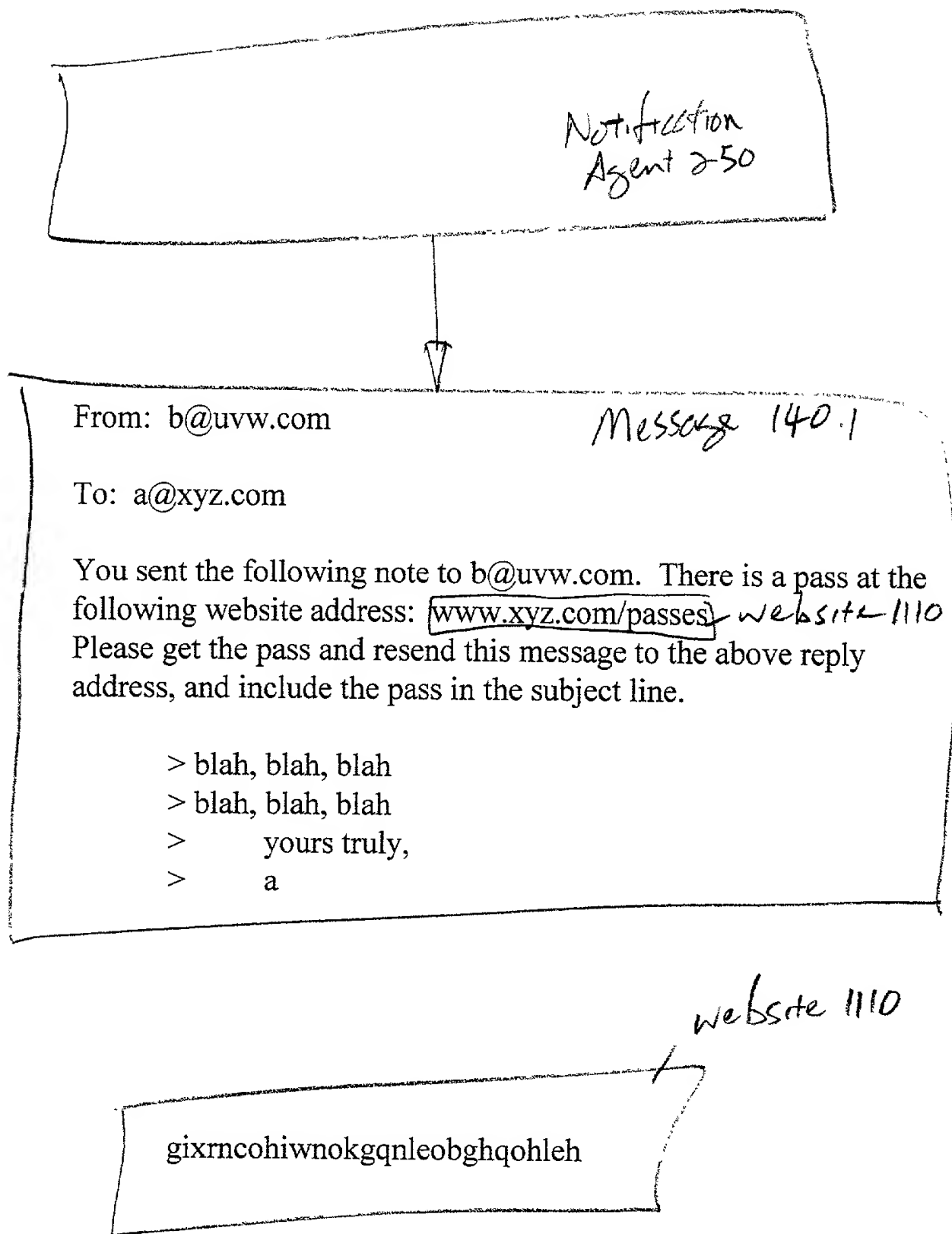


Figure 11

**DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR
PATENT APPLICATION**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

Method and System for Screening Electronic Messages

the specification of which (check one)

 X is attached hereto.

 was filed on
as Application Serial No.
and was amended on (if applicable)

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

| Prior Foreign Application(s): | | | Priority Claimed | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|----|
| | | | Yes | No |
| (Number) | (Country) | (Day/Month/Year) | | |

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information material to the patentability of this application as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial #)

(Filing Date)

(Status)

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorneys and/or agents to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith.

John W. Henderson, Jr., Reg. No. 26,907; James H. Barksdale, Jr., Reg. No. 24,091; Thomas E. Tyson, Reg. No. 28,543; Robert M. Carwell, Reg. No. 28,499; Jeffrey S. LaBaw, Reg. No. 31,633; Douglas H. Lefevre, Reg. No. 26,193; Casimer K. Salys, Reg. No. 28,900; David A. Mims, Jr., Reg. No. 32,708; Anthony V. S. England, Reg. No. 35,129; Volel Emile, Reg. No. 39,969; Leslie A. Van Leeuwen, Reg. No. 42,196; Christopher A. Hughes, Reg. No. 26,914; Edward A. Pennington, Reg. No. 32,588; John E. Hoel, Reg. No. 26,279; Joseph C. Redmond, Jr., Reg. No. 18,753; Marilyn S. Dawkins, Reg. No. 31,140; Mark E. McBurney, Reg. No. 33,114 and Jerry B. Kraft, Reg. No. 19,226.

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